The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,915.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 29. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31. will be presented,
The Comedy of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Sir John Falstaff, — Mr LEE LEWES.
Ford, — Mr WOODS.
Mrs Ford, Mrs KEMBLE. — Mrs Page, Miss GOUGH.
To which will be added, a Farce, called
THE PRIZE; OR, 2, 5, 3, 8.
Caroline, — — Mrs HINDMARSH.
On THURSDAY, the Comic Opera of
THE MAID OF THE MILL,
WITH
THE LYING VALET.

Doors to be opened at Six, to begin precisely at Seven.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

☞ Mr KEMBLE, who loses no opportunity of accommodating the spirit and character of the Entertainments of the Stage to the decidedly prevalent taste and humour of the town, informs the Public, That he is now preparing for early representation, an After-Piece, in which it has been attempted to combine somewhat of comic character and incident peculiar to the state of life and manners in Scotland, superior to the lowness of farce, and as yet unhackniced on the Stage, with the operatic adaptation of some of the best old National Airs, to words and sentiments expressive of the topics at present popular, and with so much of Pantomimic Exhibitions as shall serve to pay to the most eminent Naval Character Scotland has yet produced, that tribute which was wont to be paid in the Theatres of Athens and of Rome, in the most illustrious ages of antiquity, to those who had bravely defended and ennobled their country.—The name is said to be ST KILDA IN EDINBURGH, or NEWS FROM CAMPERDOWN. It is written by a Gentleman, a native of Scotland, who has already very much distinguished himself in the literary world.

PERTH, January 26. 1798.

At a numerous Meeting of the Farmers of Perthshire, held this day, in consequence of public advertisements in the newspapers, to deliberate on their present distressed situation, as occasioned by the low price of grain,

CHARLES KINNEAR, younger of Kinnear, residing at Inchmichael, chosen Preses,

They came to the following Resolutions:

I. THAT, from the foil and climate of Scotland, the culture of Barley and Beat is a most essential article in the agricultural system of this part of the kingdom, and upon which the farmer has a considerable dependence; and, a diminution in the consumption of that species of grain will infallibly tend to depreciate the value of the other produce of the country.

II. That, as the Meeting conceive, the Distilleries afford a ready and extensive market for barley, they are of opinion, that any regulations of the Legislature which might have the tendency to discourage or immediately to suppress the manufacture of Scotch Spirits, will materially injure the interests of the farmers, and the general improvement of the country.

III. Impressed with these and other considerations, the Meeting appoint the Preses, Mess. Duncan Fletcher, Robert Clark, Charles Stewart, James Miller, William Blair, James Duncan, Charles Ducatt, James Robertson, and Peter Halket, (any three to be a quorum, and the Preses to be Convener) as a Committee to prepare a representation on this subject, expressive of their sentiments of that matter, and the present state of the Corn Market;—and appoint them to lay the same before the Lord Lieutenant and Members of Parliament for the county and burgh of Perth, soliciting their aid in procuring redress;—with power to their Committee, or quorum of them, to correspond and co-operate with the Committees of Farmers which may be appointed for that purpose, in other shires or districts.

IV. Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the Preses, and published in the Edinburgh news-papers.

CHARLES KINNEAR, Jun.

SHOP, HOUSE, AND CELLARS TO LET.

To be LET and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT well-frequented SHOP in the High Street, head of Skinner's Close, presently possessed by William Brown, grocer.

There is likewise a commodious dwelling-house immediately above the shop, and convenient cellars below, all within itself.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor, at the shop.

Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH FOR JAMAICA,

To sail the 5th of February with or without convoy,

THE ROSELLE,
DAVID GOURLEY Master,
for Buckner's Bay, Martha Brae, and Montego Bay;
AND
THE PERSEVERANCE,
LAURENCE STRONG Master,
for Kingston,
Instead of the Moreland, formerly advertised.

For freight or passage, apply to William Sibbald and Co. or to the Masters on board.

FOR NEW YORK,

The fast sailing copper-bottomed American Ship
FANNY,
DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,
Now at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 5th of February, and will be clear to sail by the 20th.

For freight or passage, please apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow, or to John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock.

FIRST SPRING SHIP FOR CANADA,

The fine fast sailing ship,
FANNY,
JOHN M'KIE Master,
Is now ready to receive on board goods at Greenock; and will be clear to sail by the 25th March.

This vessel will be armed, has remarkable good accommodation for passengers, and the Master is well acquainted with the navigation of the St Lawrence.

Applications for freight or passage to be addressed to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh—or Adam and Mathie, Greenock, who have for sale, Beef and Pork, Pearl Ashes, Flax Seed, Staves, Port Wine in pipes, and Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum in bond.

For Martha Brae, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island, Jamaica,

THE SHIP TRUE BRITON,
—— WILLS Master, and
THE SHIP ELIZABETH,
ROBERT RASIPE Master;
British built, well armed,
Now lying in the harbour of Greenock, intended to join next convoy from Cork, expected to sail in all February.

For passage only, apply to Campbell, Ruthven and Co. Greenock, or John Finlayson, Glasgow.

Who want the following Tradesmen to go to that Island, articled for a term of years,

3 Coopers,
1 House Carpenter,
2 Blacksmiths,
2 Gardeners,
1 Slater,
2 Masons,
1 Do. that understands fire work and hanging coppers

15th January, 1798.

GENERAL MEETING OF DISTILLERS.

AT the special request of sundry Distillers in Glasgow, Paisley, &c. a General Meeting of the South Lowland Distillers is to be held in the house of William Dearn, vintner in Falkirk, on Saturday the 3d of February next, at twelve o'clock, upon business of great importance to the trade.

JAMES MILLAR,
Clerk to the Distillers.

BOOKS BY AUCTION.

A LARGE LIBRARY, of several thousand volumes, in every class of learning and branch of literature—books of Painting, Heraldry, Voyages, Travels, Divinity, &c. &c.—To be sold in Martin's Sale Room, on Monday February 5. 1798, and nine following evenings, at seven o'clock.

Catalogues at the place of sale.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY 1797.
Begins drawing February 26. 1798.
THE

Tickets,	Quarters,	AND
Halves,	Eights,	Sixteenths,

Are now selling, in great variety of numbers, and on the lowest terms,

☞ The Money for the prizes paid on demand, by

HORNSBY AND CO.
STOCK-BROKERS,
At their old established State Lottery Office,
(Licensed pursuant to Act Parliament)
No. 26. Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London;
ALSO AT
Mess. TREWMAN AND SON'S, Exeter;
And at Mr THOMAS BILLINGE'S, Liverpool;
The only Office that has sold
TWO PRIZES OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS,
Nos. 33,979 and 42,369.

Capital Prizes sold, shared and registered
BY HORNSBY AND CO.

2 Prizes of Thirty Thousand Pounds.
6 Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds.
1 Prize of Fifteen Thousand Pounds.
13 Prizes of Ten Thousand Pounds.
17 Prizes of Five Thousand Pounds.
27 Prizes of Two Thousand Pounds.
44 Prizes of One Thousand Pounds.
68 Prizes of Five Hundred Pounds.

All shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, with the words "*State Lottery Stamp Office.*"

☞ Orders accompanied with good bills, payable at sight or of a short date, will be punctually attended to. And country correspondents are requested not to send money in their letters, but to procure of the Postmaster orders on London.

Letters (post-paid) duly answered, and schemes gratis.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

JACKSON'S ASTHMATIC CANDY.

THE superior efficacy of JACKSON'S ASTHMATIC CANDY in complaints of the stomach and lungs, arising from indigestion and flatulency, has been ascertained by the experience of several years. Its peculiar success in Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed or asthmatic habit, (which complaints are more particularly prevalent in the foggy and damp season of the winter months) is now universally acknowledged; and, considering it is a medicine in general use, it would have been unnecessary for the proprietor to have repeated his advertisement so often, had not some persons lately obtruded upon the Public, in a spurious medicine under the same name.

It becomes, therefore, necessary to offer this caution, by respectfully informing the Public, that the genuine Candy is signed on the stamp by J. BARCLAY, the sole proprietor, and may be had as usual, at No. 95, Fleet Market, London, five doors from Fleet Street, in boxes at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 1½d. each, stamp duty included.

It may also be had, by appointment of the Proprietor, of
R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
WATSON & CO. AND J. BAXTER,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;

Mackintosh and Co. Inverness.	W. Anderson, Stirling.
R. Morrison and Son, Perth.	A. Barry, Paisley.
J. Allan, Dundee.	E. Humble, Newcastle.
J. Mennons, Glasgow.	F. Jolly, Carlisle.

And by one or more reputable shopkeepers in most towns of the kingdom.

Also may be had as above,

JACKSON'S PATENT OINTMENT for the ITCH, an infallible cure in thirty-six hours—Jackson's Patent Tincture for the Rheumatism, Gravel, Stone, Bruises, Sprains, &c.—Jackson's British Tooth Powder—Jackson's celebrated Corn Salve—Waite's Genuine Worm Nuts, by Howard and Evans, &c.

TO DR BRODUM.

THE annexed CASE was given me by a Lady to send to you. I am,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES GREGORY.

A singular Case of a Lady who was restored from a Nervous Complaint, by Dr Brodum's Nervous Cordial.

SIR,

By the advice of an eminent Physician in London, I went to the Hot Wells, Bristol, where I attended to every means possible for eight weeks, from thence to the waters at Bath for six weeks; but to my great disappointment could obtain no relief, for a most violent Nervous Complaint which I had for a long time laboured under, which was attended with violent tremblings, palpitations at my heart, depression of spirits, &c. so that at the least sudden surprise, I was thrown into strong fits, sometimes crying for hours, which I could not avoid; in short, my whole frame was so impaired, that I was obliged to be carried to and from my bed and carriage. I was often persuaded by my friends to try Dr Brodum's Nervous Cordial, but could not be prevailed upon to take an advertised medicine. After having had the advice of many eminent Physicians in town and country, I was advised by a Lady of my acquaintance, who had purchased a publication of Dr Brodum's, intituled, A Guide to Old Age, wherein were so many cases similar to mine, I was induced to take the Nervous Cordial. I first took a Guinea Bottle, which afforded me some relief; I then sent to the Doctor's house for a Five Guinea Bottle; and before I had taken half of it, I was able to walk without assistance; and by continuing the medicine, and strictly adhering to the Doctor's advice to bathe at Brighton, am now happily restored from the very verge of the grave to a better state of health than I ever before enjoyed.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
North Street, Brighton. R. ALLEN.

The Botanical Syrop and Restorative Nervous Cordial, to be had at the Doctor's house, No. 9, Albion Street, in bottles of 1l. 2s.—11s. 6d. and 5s. 5d. (duty included)—Also of
J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;
J. Mennons, printer, Glasgow, and J. Chalmers, printer, Aberdeen.

It will be necessary the Doctor should see such patients as are afflicted with deafness or lose of sight, or send their cases by letter or parcel to the Doctor (post or carriage paid) with his usual fee.

The Medicines may be had every day. A Quart bottle contains equal to five small ones.

Advice every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at the Doctor's house.

Just published, the Fifth Edition of a new and interesting Work, intituled, A GUIDE TO OLD AGE; or, a Cure for the Indiscretions of Youth; will prevent the horrors attendant; and neither young persons, or those of maturer years, should be a moment without having it in their possession, particularly seafaring men going long voyages.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO ENTER INTO BUSINESS.

A WELL-FREQUENTED SHOP, in the SPIRIT, WINE and TEA TRADE, the Partners of which are retiring from business, wish to dispose of their Stock in trade, which is not extensive, and Utensils, at a fair valuation. A good opportunity now offers to any person wishing to commence in that line, as they will enter into immediate possession of every requisite for carrying on the business, and also a regular set of customers.

Twelve months credit will be given on finding proper security.

Those who think such a line might suit them, may apply to Robert Bruce, writer, Royal Bank Close, Edinburgh.

Edin. Jan. 24. 1798.

TO MASONS.

Wanted for an estate in Jamaica,

A YOUNG MAN of good character, skilled in brick work, and in the method of covering houses with thatch and mortar, as practised near Kilmarnock. An adequate salary will be given.

Apply to Gilbert Laing, merchant, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

FOR cutting and straighting the water course of Pitliver Burn, lying to the westward of Dunfermline, from the Coal Bridge to the west side of Pitliver House, agreeable to a course, and of the dimensions to be pointed out and shown to those who are willing to undertake.

Application to be made to Mr Gulland at Torrie, or Mr Whyte at Pitfirrane, who will give the necessary information, and who are authorised to receive estimates and proposals in writing, which must be lodged with them betwixt and the 15th February next.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A CHURCH to be built in Dunfermline to accommodate Eighteen Hundred People. Plan and specification to be seen in the hands of the Rev. James Husband in Dunfermline, to whom Estimates must be given in by the 10th of February next.

WAREHOUSES AND WINE CELLARS,
TO BE LET.

To be Let by public roup, for one year,

THE Well-known WAREHOUSES and WINE CELLARS at the Green Tree, Leith, belonging to the late Copartnery of David Steuart and Co.

The roup to be held within the premises, on Thursday the 1st day of February, at 12 o'clock noon, and the entry to be upon the 15th of said month.

Leith, 20th January 1798.

HOUSE HUNTER'S SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 28th of February next, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

THAT HOUSE in Hunter's Square, presently possessed by, and under lease to Mr Archibald Gilchrist, merchant.

The house may be seen on Mondays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Gloag, W. S.

HOUSE HIGH STREET.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 7th day of February 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING on the north side of the High Street, Edinburgh, opposite the Cross, being the fourth storey above the shops lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Farquharson, consisting of eight rooms, with closets, kitchen, and cole cellar, as at present enjoyed; possession may be had [illegible] after the sale, if not sold, it will be let.

Further information will be given by Alexander Laing, architect, or Hugh Bremner accomptant.

HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE.

For sale by private bargain,

THAT HOUSE in George's Square, north side, presently possessed by William Fairholme, Esq. with coach-house, stable, and other conveniencies behind.

If not sold, it will be let—entry at Whitsunday next.

To be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from twelve to three o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to John Scott Lindesay, writer, No. 1. St James's Street. Not to be repeated.

Dry-Dock, Building Dock, Smithies, and other subjects,
IN NORTH LEITH, TO LET.

To be LET, for such a period as may be agreed on, not exceeding eight years, from the term of Whitsunday next,

THE following Subjects, lately the property of the deceased Mr JOHN SIME, Shipbuilder in Leith, viz.

1. His large and commodious DRY DOCK, for Repairing Vessels in.

2. His BUILDING DOCK.

3. The THREE SMITHIES, in the vicinity of the Docks, one of them used as a Nailery Smithy, and the other two at which Anchors and other large articles of iron work were made.

4. The DWELLING-HOUSE, lately possessed by Mr Sime, with the Area surrounding the same, and Office-houses thereto belonging.

All lying in North Leith, and at present in the occupation of Mess. Strachan and Gavin, shipbuilders.

The value of these subjects, and their commodious and eligible situation for an extensive business in the various branches of shipbuilding and repairing, and the iron manufactory, need not be pointed out, this being so generally known, and particularly to the inhabitants of Leith, who must well remember to what a great extent all these different branches of trade were carried on at these premises by the late Mr Sime.

Proposals for a lease of these subjects may be given in to Mr Balfour, writer to the Signet, George's Square, Edinburgh, Mr Sime's trustee, to whom application may be made for information as to further particulars.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Smack,
GLASGOW PACKET,
JAMES TAYLOR Master,
AND
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
FRANCIS ORD Master,
Will take in goods, the former till Wednesday at twelve o'clock noon, and the latter till Saturday at three o'clock afternoon, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, }
Leith, 20th January 1798. }

SALE BY THE CANDLE,
By order of the High Court of Admiralty,
In about a month's time, at Cork in Ireland, and there to be delivered,

THE Portuguese Ship and CARGO of the NOSSA SENHORA DE PATROCINIO E SI ANNA, captured by the French on her voyage from Pernambucco to Oporto, and recaptured by his Majesty's ship of war the Doris, the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Commander.

The Cargo, consisting of about
600 Chests of BRAZIL SUGAR.
350 Bags of ditto COTTON.
HIDES—and other Goods.

Particulars of which will be timely delivered by Mr A. J. Sampays, at Cork—and by Mess. Burmester and Nash, Bishopsgate Street, London. Jan. 9. 1798.

THREAD MANUFACTORY,
AND UTENSILS—AT DUNDEE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Trades Hall of Dundee, on Wednesday the 31st day of January 1798, at Twelve o'clock noon,

ALL and WHOLE, that large and extensive THREAD MANUFACTORY, situated on the Castlehill of Dundee, lately occupied by John Wemyss and Sons, threadmanufacturers in Dundee, with the whole UTENSILS of said work, &c. Two GARDENS adjoining thereto.

This work has been of a long standing, and well known, lying immediately alongside the river Tay, and has a substantial well-built pier for loading and unloading goods and materials from the river.

Also, that large, new, and commodious LODGING on the north side of the Thread Work, presently possessed by Walter Wemyss.

The manufactory and gardens may be set up together or separately, as will be most agreeable to purchasers.

The title-deeds of the property, inventories of the utensils, with a description of the works, and the articles of sale, may be seen by applying to Thomas Mayne, writer in Dundee, trustee on the estate of the said John Wemyss and Sons; and any further information may be had from James Campbell, W. S. St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, who will shew the inventory of the utensils, and a description of the manufactory, houses, and ground.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Within John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 31st curt. at six evening,

THE GROUND or SHOP STOREY of that Tenement lately built by Paterson and Dott, within Stockbridge toll-bar, fronting the new road leading to Frederick-street, containing six fire apartments, and conveniencies, with three cellars in the back area. The subject is well finished and in good repair; and from its vicinity to Saint Bernard's Well, suited for public business.

The proprietor, Alexander M'Intyre, will shew the house, and sell by private bargain—and the title deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, will be shewn by John Wright, writer in Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private sale, and will explain further particulars.

SALE OF WRIGHT'S SHOP, &c.

To be SOLD by auction, within John's Coffeehouse, on Monday 5th February 1798, at two afternoon.

LOT I. A Large and convenient WRIGHT'S SHOP for twelve benches, Dwelling-house, Counting-room, Covered Timber Shade and Saw-pit, with a Wood-yard, all inclosed, situated in Lawson's Garden, Croiscauley, within a few minutes walk of the Cross. Also,

LOT II. An AREA there for building, about 50 feet in front, with the privileges of back-ground, mutual gable, and stair of three storeys. Access to the wright's shop, &c. at Whitsunday, and to the area immediately.

John Laing, wright there, will shew the premises and inform as to particulars. And the rights and articles of sale will be shown by John Wright, writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSES IN HILL STREET FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Friday the 9th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES in Hill Street, in the new town of Edinburgh, viz.

I.—The HOUSE possessed by John MacLeod, Esq. of Colbecks.

II.—The one possessed by George Robinson, Esq.

III.—That possessed by Mrs Chatteris.

IV.—That possessed by Mr Bently.

V.—That possessed by Mrs Hunter.

VI.—That possessed by Mr Corbett.

The peculiar advantages of the houses in Hill Street are so generally known, that it is unnecessary to specify them in an advertisement. The public burdens are moderate, in comparing with those of a similar size, situated in those parts of the new town.

For further particulars application may be made to James Home, C. S. Merchant Street.

A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSE, GARDEN, AND FEU-DUTIES,
FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of January 1798, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE BREWERY, Dwelling-house, stable, Hay-loft, and Garden at Borrowloch, which belonged to and were occupied by the deceased George Gardiner brewer there, with the small Dwelling-house and Cellar on the west side of the entry to the Brewery.

The brew-house and malt barn, which are both exceedingly commodious, are quite new, having been erected within these few years by Mr Gardiner. The stable, which will contain four horses and hay-loft above it are also new.

The dwelling-house is contiguous to the brewery, and consists of an excellent kitchen on the ground-floor, with two cellars under the same, and water-pipe; an elegant, dining-room, drawing-room, and three bed rooms on the second floor, all in the best repair, with good garrets above, which may be fitted up for bed-rooms at a very small expence; so that the house may be made to accommodate a very large family.

The dwelling-house at the entry to the brewery is let for 4l. yearly rent, and the cellar at 1l.

There is likewise on the premises an exceeding good Garden, neatly laid out, and well stocked with fruit-trees, and gooseberry and currant bushes of the best kinds.

There is also to be sold, either along with the above subjects, or separately, the FEU or TACK DUTIES of certain other subjects adjacent, set off by the said George Gardiner to Alexander Steel and others (upon leases of 999 years) amounting in whole to about 18 guineas per annum.

John Noble, cooper at Borrowloch, will shew the premises, every day previous to the sale, between the hours of twelve and three afternoon. And for particulars apply to Alexander Wight, writer to the signet, No. 23, Hanover Street, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

HOUSES IN THE NEW TOWN FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Thursday the 1st day of February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THOSE TWO HOUSES, being No. 20. South Frederick Street.

The Under House, being the three lower floors, contains 13 rooms and an elegant lobby and stair-case, complete cellarage, wash-house, and every conveniency that a large family can desire, with an excellent stable and coach-house.

The Upper House consists of kitchen, eight rooms, larder, closets, &c. with a separate stair-case, a separate water-spipe, wine and coal cellars, and has also a stable with two stalls, making in all one of the finest houses in Edinburgh for a man of business. Both houses may be thrown into one, as the partitions were constructed for that purpose.

The premises will be exposed together or separately.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor, James Lindsay Carnegie, Esq. or at Mess. Fotheringham and Pearson, writers to the signet.

HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE.

To be SOLD by roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of February 1798, at two o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday first,

THE HOUSE in the WEST ROW, second from the north end, possessed by General Fletcher Campbell, consisting of kitchen, pantry, and servants room on the ground floor; dining-room, drawing-room, and small room on the second floor; and above four bed-rooms, with back ground, and other conveniencies.—May be seen Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between the hours of one and three afternoon; and if not sold, will be Let.—Apply to Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation on the Mode of Executing the Law of the 18th Nivoſe, 6th Year, reſpecting the Loan againſt England.

At Nivoſe, January 11.

Patriotiſm ſolicits the opening of a loan deſtined for the expences of a deſcent upon England. The ſame ſentiment will make it be accompliſhed. Government ought to facilitate the means, and it is with that view it publiſhes the preſent proclamation:

1. The loan againſt England is fixed at the ſum of eighty millions, divided into 180,000 effects to bearer of 1000 livres each. The lenders will be admitted to furniſh half the amount of the effects by ſubſcriptions in the conſolidated third. That will raiſe the loan to the ſum of forty millions effective caſh; though it produce only the real entry of forty millions, it gives place to a reimburſement of eighty millions, for the Government will at the ſame time free itſelf from two millions of annuities on the new great book, which repreſent forty millions of capital.

2. It reſults from the concurrence of the public debt with the effective caſh, that an individual who poſſeſſes, or can procure 25 franks in annuities in the conſolidated third, of which he could only demand the capital to be reimburſed, and who ſhall have at the ſame time 100 franks in caſh, the fourth to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three ſucceſſive payments from month to month, may have a bill to bearer, of which he ſhall receive reimburſements, perhaps within one year, or at fartheſt in ten years, receiving the annual intereſt of five per cent. till the whole ſhall be repaid.

3. The repayment of the principal and intereſt is pledged on one of thoſe parts of the revenue moſt diſpoſeable—the produce of the Poſt-office duties; the twelve millions which will at leaſt be drawn from it, will ſecure the four millions neceſſary for intereſt, and the eight millions deſtined for the annual liquidation. There will be then a progreſſive reſidue of four millions of franks every year, proceeding from the extinction of the intereſt attached to the deeds already paid off.

4. The lender has moreover the chance of a premium on the reimburſement; and it will not appear doubtful to republicans, who have ſeen what France has done, and know what it can ſtill do.

The law fixes the maximum of the premiums at 10 millions, that is, an eighth of the amount of the loan.

The proclamation then goes into a very minute detail of the different regulations in the modes of ſubſcribing, as alſo of receiving, at ſtated times, the intereſt and principal.

The loan was to be opened in Paris on the 20th of this month, and in the departments on the arrival of the proclamation.

The Miniſter of Finances and Commiſſioners of the National Treaſury, are charged with the execution of its contents.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

It appears by a letter from Milan, of the 14th inſt. that the Ciſalpine Legiſlative Body, in order to prove the reality of the grateful ſentiments towards the French Republic, expreſſed in its proclamation, has taken upon itſelf to avenge the late aſſaſſinations committed at Rome, by declaring war againſt the Pope.—*Redacteur.*

The Redacteur of this day contains a detailed account of the miſchief done to France by the Swiſs Cantons, tending to prove, that they have carried on againſt us, by financial operations, a kind of warfare, more dangerous and dreadful than the war waged by the Germans, Spaniards, and Italians.

27 NIVOSE, JAN. 16.

In the ſitting of the 14th inſtant, the Council of Elders rejected the reſolution of the Council of Five Hundred, which grants an indemnity to the citizens arraigned at Vendome, and acquitted by the High National Court.

A freſh inſurrection has taken place in Corſica, and ſeveral of the French troops have been maſſacred.

The laſt accounts from Peterſburgh adviſe that the conduct of the Court of Vienna reſpecting the treaty of Campo Formio, which it communicated to the Ruſſian Court, without acquainting it with the ſecret articles agreed upon between France and Auſtria, has induced Paul I. to connect himſelf more cloſely with Frederick William III.

30 NIVOSE, JAN. 19.

Preparations are making with the greateſt activity in all ports of the Republic for the grand expedition againſt England. There are to be three armies ſtationed from the coaſts of Breſt, as far as Oſtend—each is to have its particular General. The largeſt is to be under the immediate command of Buonaparte, and is to be aſſembled on the coaſts of the *ci-devant* Britanny.—The ſecond under the command of General Deſſair, in *ci-devant* Normandy, and that in Flanders under the command of General Bernadotte.

The troops are now all on their march towards theſe different points. The Miniſter of the Marine has given orders for the re-eſtabliſhment of the armament of Admiral Muikin at Dunkirk. Gun boats, after the Engliſh plan, are immediately to be conſtructed and armed, and another armament of a ſimilar nature is to be eſtabliſhed at Fluſhing.

It is ſaid that the Miniſter of Marine is to put all the officers of the army in actual ſervice, to begin on the firſt Pluvoiſe, and that then they will employ themſelves in exerciſing their crews, and embark the volunteers deſtined for this expedition.

The Ambaſſador Joſeph Bounaparte ſet out from Rome on the 15th Nivoſe, together with all his family, and are on their way to Paris. The Pope is not dead; Rome remains tranquil; but the Ciſalpines continue to march againſt that city, and are followed by the diviſion commanded by General Serrurier.

Kleber is to command one of the diviſions of the Army of England.

We are informed from Ghent, that the meaſures taken againſt the introduction of Engliſh merchandize has been completely ſucceſsful, and that among other captures there have been ſeized 4000 pieces of cloth, of undoubted Engliſh manufacture.

The Executive Directory has ordered Citizen Mengaud, the French Charge d'Affairs in Switzerland, to demand of the Government of Berne if it be true that it has ordered troops to be aſſembled for the purpoſe of marching them againſt France, and if it has ordered thoſe Deputies of the Communes to be arreſted who refuſed to take arms againſt the French republic. The Directory requires an inſtant and categorical anſwer with reſpect to theſe queſtions, which is to be diſpatched to Paris by an extraordinary courier.

Letters from Poland agree in ſtating, that a levy of 100,000 men and 60,000 horſes is making throughout all the provinces of the Ruſſian empire.

GENEVESE REPUBLIC, January 2.

We learn from Turin and Milan that the King of Sardinia and the Ciſalpine Republic are negociating an offenſive and defenſive alliance; that the treaty is nearly concluded, and that it contains ſome ſecret articles. Some ſuſpicious perſons ſuppoſe, that the object of this treaty is to divide the Ligurian Republic, by re-uniting a part, from the river Ponent, as far as Savonne, to Savoy, and the remainder to the Ciſalpine Republic.—One party of the Ligurians would not be ſorry to become Ciſalpines, but none of them would voluntary become ſubjects of the King of Sardinia. But if this project of re-union really exiſts, it cannot be executed without the conſent of Savoy, and it does not appear that ſhe can have any intereſt to ſubſcribe to it. Our city experiences a ſcarcity of proviſions, which adds to the miſery of our artiſts. This diſtreſs, which originates from ſeveral cauſes, furniſhes additional arms to thoſe who with our union with France. Her adjacent departments have increaſed the duties upon neceſſaries which are imported into our city.

The canton of Berne appears to take no intereſt whatever in our political exiſtence, ſince the change of our government. They prohibit the exportation of proviſions; we therefore ſhall be obliged, from neceſſity, and not from choice, to renounce our independence, and to ſeek ſhelter from our calamities, by throwing ourſelves into the arms of France.

JANUARY 7.

Some revolutionary movements have taken place at Lauſanne. The Cap of Liberty was placed in the night on the hotel, where the two commiſſioners of the ſenate of Berne reſide. The people ran to enjoy the ſight, and abandoned themſelves to demonſtrations of joy, which were repreſented to Monſieur the Bailliff. The Cap of Liberty quickly diſappeared, and ſix of the ſpectators, who were ſinging republican couplets, were conducted to priſon. This act of rigour filled all the citizens with indignation. The day is approaching, when, to ſtop civic concerts, the bailliff will be obliged to impriſon the whole city.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

We do not ſeem as willing as we were laſt ſummer to aſſiſt the French in their intended invaſion of England. We then ſpent about one million ſterling in equipping 42 tranſports, and embarking about 1000 men, who were on board the ſhips for about two months; and after loſing about 600 by ſickneſs, they were landed again. The Engliſh were at that time ſo active, that they were ſcarcely ever out of ſight of the Texel. Now, on the contrary, we are barricading our villages along the ſea coaſt, with batteries and *chevaux de frize*, to hinder a landing; and every one of theſe poor places is overloaded with a great number of troops.

What M. La Croix may make us do, we know not; but he muſt have a great deal of patience to make us fight again, becauſe it will not be poſſible to get the damaged ſhips repaired before the month of May, and ready for ſea. To facilitate the Dutch in the repairs of their navy, the French have been ſo obliging as to ſell to them on very moderate terms, a quantity of timber which they found ſtanding in the neighbourhoods of Mentz and Coblentz. Some of theſe floats of green trees are already come down the Rhine to Holland.

The demand of La Croix, for 70 millions of guilders, has perplexed our preſent Government very much; and ſome moderate men of both parties in the Republic begin to think, that as the two ſolemn guarantees of the former form of government do not take any ſteps to fulfil their engagements, the French will at laſt lay aſide theirs, as expreſſed in the alliance of May, 1795, and will be ſo kind as to accept the Seven Provinces as a department of their vaſt Empire.

CLEVES, JAN. 9.

Our Pruſſian Civil Government ſome time ago addreſſed the King, to know how they ſhould conduct themſelves when the French might call on them to take an oath to the Republic. His Majeſty's anſwer came from Berlin yeſterday, and ſtates, that they need not be alarmed, that they muſt quietly remain in their preſent ſituation till the general peace;—meanwhile we have the pleaſure to ſee at a diſtance on the oppoſite ſhore of the Rhine, a ſtrong augmentation of Pruſſian troops; where formerly only a few Huſſars were poſted, there are now about 60, which makes us hope that the line of demarcation will be defended, and that our Province will not be ſeparated from its Sovereign, by thoſe who have over-run the adjacent countries.

London.

JANUARY 26.

Wedneſday General Maxwell was preſented to the King, by the Duke of Montroſe.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Colonel Charles Handfield, to be Commiſſary General of ſtores, proviſions and forage, to the forces in Ireland.

It was laſt night ſaid, that Government have received a copy of certain official inſtructions ſent by the French Directory to the French Ambaſſors at Berlin and Copenhagen, enjoining them to ſignify to theſe Courts, the firm reſolution of the French Government to march an army againſt Hamburgh, unleſs theſe powers immediately agree to the prohibition of all Engliſh trade with that port. So much has been ſaid about this ſubject of late, that this may be only the re-echo of the rumour. It is not improbable becauſe it is in the character of their ſyſtem; but we have no ſuch accounts directly through the mails.

Another report of as extraordinary a nature prevailed in the beſt-informed circles. If well founded, the French Directory may find ſufficient employment for their armies, without enforcing the invaſion of England. The rumour ſtates, that letters had been received from Hamburgh by the laſt packet, in which, among other things, it is mentioned—that the King of Denmark had determined, in conſequence of the threats of the Directory, to march an army of 30,000 men to defend Altona and Hamburgh—that the King of Pruſſia had ſignified his determination to ſupport the integrity of the Germanic empire, and intended to enforce it by marching an army to that quarter; and that there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe the French had abandoned the idea of revolutionizing Switzerland.

Government have received certain accounts of the deſign of the French to attempt the conqueſt of Guernſey, Jerſey, and the contiguous Iſlands, before they carry into execution their grand plan of the invaſion of England.—In conſequence of this information, the beſt meaſures are concerting for the defence of theſe iſlands, which we have no doubt will be able to reſiſt any force that can be brought againſt them.

When the French, about a year ſince, laid a ſevere prohibition on all Britiſh goods and Engliſh merchandiſe, the contractors for cloth and other neceſſaries remonſtrated on the hardſhip and impoſſibility of ſuch a law; and ſhowed plainly that, if they were not permitted to uſe Engliſh cloth, which they had bought and paid for, they could get the article no where elſe. This procured an exemption in their favour.

A letter from the Hague, dated January 2d, ſays, "On the laſt day of the old year, a diſpute happened between the French troops here, and thoſe of our garriſon, in which ſome blood was ſhed on both ſides. The arrival of the French commander in chief, General Joubert, will probably reſtore order."

All the Dutch provinces, except Holland and Zealand, have declared againſt the propoſal for levying 8 per cent. upon their property, for reſtoring the Dutch navy.

The exportation of proviſions, &c. from Amſterdam to Portugal, is prohibited, at the requeſt of the French Miniſter; from whence the renewal of hoſtilities with that kingdom is inferred.

The French have demanded poſſeſſion of the village of Rheingehnheim, and the lines on the other ſide of the Rhine, raiſed for the defence of Manheim.

The French Government has ſent Leonard Bourbon on a viſit to the Hanſe towns, to demand a loan for France. He is already arrived at Bremen.

The Prince of Orange, when Stadtholder, was diſtinguiſhed for the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and beloved by all honeſt Dutchmen. He was of ſo humane and charitable a temper, that he conſtantly gave away all the money he took from home, and never was deaf to a petitioner.

Thurſday laſt, the Dutch priſoners on board the Sandwich, by making rather too free with liquor, became riotous, and went ſo far as to attempt to force the foremoſt bulkhead of the priſon-room. Here coercive meaſures were found neceſſary, when one was ſhot dead, and ſix others very much wounded. It appears that 500l. had been ſent to them from Holland by Admiral De Winter, to be diſtributed among them, for their conduct in the late engagement with the Engliſh.

Yeſterday Dutch papers were received of a day later than the arrivals from Hamburgh. No mention is made in theſe of any apprehenſion upon the account of Hanover. On the contrary, great ſtreſs is laid upon the circumſtance of the admiſſion of the Hanoverian Envoy at Radſtadt, who conſiſtent with the intereſt of his government, has announced his appeal to the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia for their mediation.

From the behaviour of the preſent Emperor of Germany reſpecting Venice, and that of the Republic of France reſpecting that State and many others, it appears in theſe times a matter of difficulty whether Princes or Republics are the greateſt plunderers of the human race.

By letters from Switzerland, it clearly appears, that in the Canton of Berne, and its dependency, the Pays de Vaud, the ſpirit of revolution has acquired the complete aſcendency. The patriots, as they are called, have taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral ſtrong places, and have made the uſual demands of liberty, equality, &c. The government of Berne was the moſt ariſtocratical in the Helvetic Body, but it was much diſtinguiſhed for its paternal adminiſtration. The inſurgents talk of eſtabliſhing a *Lemanic Republic*, from their neighbourhood to the Leman lake, but it remains to be ſeen whether the French will favour this plan, or whether they will avail themſelves of the preſent opportunity to add an additional department to their vaſt territories. Many circumſtances indicate that the French government looks to Switzerland with a reſolution either to annex or to new-model its ſtates. The French may ſucceed in their ambitious views of aggrandizement, but the Swiſs, in the union with a republic in which they would be loſt, or on any new conſtitution under which they would be made dependent on it, would doubtleſs have reaſon to regret the liberty they ſo gloriouſly acquired for themſelves, and the tranquil happineſs for which they were diſtinguiſhed in Europe.

American papers to the 20th December were on Wedneſday received in town. They contain a very intereſting addreſs from Governor Miffliin, to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, reſpecting the late plague in Philadelphia. It ſtates, that in the months of Auguſt, September, and October, there died 1250 perſons; that of thoſe, 1000 fell by the prevailing fever; and that the number that eſcaped, after being affected by the contagion, amounted to 4000.

Monday, the Rev. Charles Scott, Chaplain of Portſmouth Dockyard, was convicted by the Mayor and Aldermen there, of wearing a hat without a ſtamp, and paid the mitigated fine of five pounds, with all charges attending the proſecution in court. The circumſtances that led to this information are ſingular, and are as follow:—Some time ſince, Mr Scott proſecuted a working man, for carrying a gun through a coppice, near his country houſe, at Purbrook; and when he came into the Guildhall before Sir John Carter, laid down his hat on a chair, when it was diſcovered to be without a ſtamp; and the poor man, who paid five pounds in conformity to the game laws, laid the preſent information. The court was uncommonly crouded, and no deciſion ever gave greater ſatisfaction.

The living of St Pancras in Middleſex, already one of the moſt valuable in the kingdom, will probably receive a very extraordinary addition to its income in a ſhort time, by the tithe on milk, which the incumbent is ſuing for in the Eccleſiaſtical Court with the greateſt probability of ſucceſs. The number of cows kept in the pariſh, amount, it is ſuppoſed, to full 3000, which producing on the average one guinea per head for their milk, of courſe will afford an addition of as many thouſand guineas annually to the Rector.

Yeſterday Mr Fox's birth-day was celebrated by a dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, which was honoured by a numerous attendance. Thinking as we do of Mr Fox, admiring his talents, but pitying that miſapplication of them, which induces him to ſeek the applauſe of a mob, and at this critical juncture to embarraſs the government of his country, we ſhall make no remarks on the ſubject. The circumſtance moſt worthy of notice was, that Horne Tooke, emerged from the obſcurity in which he has hidden himſelf ſince his eſcape from the Old Bailey, to declare his cordial attachment to that radical reform which Mr Fox deems ſo neceſſary; and his readineſs to fight, as a private in the ranks, of which the illuſtrious ſtateſman is ſo proud of being the leader.—The Duke of Norfolk moſt wittily gave as a toaſt, "The health of the Sovereign—the Majeſty of the People!"

A Lieutenant-Colonel in the army having made ſome recent ſpeculations in the Alley, which turning out diſadvantageous, he has refuſed to pay. This circumſtance having been repreſented to the Duke of York, his Royal Highneſs has directed Colonel Brownrigg to write to the Colonel, acquainting him of the charge alledged againſt him, and to ſay, that unleſs this affair is cleared up in a ſatisfactory manner, his Royal Highneſs will think it incumbent on him to lay the circumſtances before his Majeſty. The Colonel poſſeſſes a conſiderable fortune.

The Hon. Frederick North was yeſterday ſworn into his office of Governor of Trincomale, in the iſle of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies; and in the audience with the King took leave of his Majeſty, in ſetting off for that (late Dutch) ſettlement.

We are told that the liſt of ſubſcribers at the bank will be publiſhed on Saturday.

The Earl of Cheſterfield on Wedneſday went to the Bank and ſubſcribed two thouſand pounds to the voluntary ſubſcriptions for the exigencies of the State.

Wedneſday, the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York were ſubſcribers at the Bank for 1000l. each.

The ſubſcription at the Bank yeſterday amounted to ſomething about eighty thouſand pounds.

Mrs Billington has realized the ſum of forty thouſand pounds by her muſical talents, and is again married.

The Hamburgh mail which becume due on Wedneſday, has not arrived.

The ſquadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thomſon, ſailed from St Helen's yeſterday afternoon. They are to be joined off Plymouth by ſeveral ſail of the line, frigates and fire-ſhips.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Wedneſday, a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when the following ſhips in the Company's regular ſervice, were taken up for the preſent ſeaſon, and, together with the three new ſhips taken up on Friday laſt, were thus ſtationed:

For China and Madras—Dublin 786 tons, Captain William Smith; new ſhip, Captain Venner.

For Madras and Bengal—Berrington, 816 tons, Captain George Robertſon; Thetis, 804 tons, Captain Henry Bullock.

For Bengal and Bencoolen—Lord Duncan, 830 tons, Captain George Saltwell.

For St Helena and Bengal—new ſhip, building at Mr Well's yard.

For Bombay—Melville Caſtle, 806 tons, Captain John Lambe; Rockingham, 798 tons, Captain Hon. H. Lindſay.

For China—Airly Caſtle, 813 tons, Captain John Eſplin; Bridgewater, 799 tons, Captain J. Skettowe; Fort William, 798 tons, Captain George Simſon.

The following is a correct account of the order in which they will be diſpatched, viz.

For China direct—Fort William, Bridgewater, and Airly Caſtle; for China and Madras, Dublin and a new ſhip (Captain Venner); to be afloat the 15th of February, ſail to Graveſend the 2d of March, and to be in the Downs the 6th of April.

For Bombay—Melville Caſtle and Rockingham; for Madras and Bengal, Berrington and Thetis; and for Bengal and Bencoolen, Lord Duncan; to be afloat the 2d of March, ſail to Graveſend the 16th ditto, and to be in the Downs the 21ſt of April.

For St. Helena and Bengal—a new ſhip; to be afloat the 17th March, ſail to Graveſend the 31ſt ditto, and be in the Downs the 6th of May.

Captain George Saltwell was ſworn into the command of the Lord Duncan.

LLOYD's LIST, Jan. 25.

THE Mercury, Norman, from Briſtol, to the Weſt Indies has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Betſey, Tooky, from Briſtol to Guernſey, is taken and carried into St Maloes.

The ——, Landgran, from Stockziel to Liſbon, is loſt near Hellegoland.

The Ranger, Hayes, from Liverpool for Cork and Jamaica, has been on ſhore near Waterford.

The Belliqueux French privateer, of 18 guns and 130 men, from St Maloes, was taken on the 16th inſt. by the Seahorſe frigate, and ſent into Plymouth; the privateer had captured the Prince Erneſt Packet, from the Leeward Iſlands on the 11th inſtant, about 40 leagues weſt of Scilly.

The Suſan, Soper, from Newfoundland to England, was taken the 28th ult. by the Incomparable French privateer, of 16 guns, and carried into Rochelle.

The Weſer, Sager, from Bremen to London, is put back to the Weſer, with ſeveral other veſſels, with damage.

The Ellice, Harvey, from London to New York, is taken on the coaſt of America, by a French privateer, and ſent to the Weſt Indies.

The Minerva, Cutts, from Charleſton to Amſterdam, got on ſhore after paſſing the Texel, but is expected to be got off with little damage.

The Ann, Hughes, from Copenhagen, to Liſbon, is on ſhore near Torreſhaw, by the Kall, and it is feared will be loſt.

The South Carorina, Robertſon, from London, to Charleſtown, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into L'Orient.

The Europa, ——, from Clyde, to St Kitt's, was taken off Antigua, on the 27th November, and is carried to Guadaloupe.

The Favourite, Thomſon, from Philadelphia, to Hambro', is on ſhore on the coaſt of Holland.

The Partinope. Struck, from Gibraltar, to Leghorn, is taken in ſight of Leghorn, by a privateer, and carried to the Gulph of Spezia.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Jan. 23. N.E.W.—24. W.S.W.—25. N.N.E.

MAILS.

Arrived, Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh, 3.
Due, Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh, 3.

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK 119¾			5 *per cent. Ann.*	69⅛	⅞ ⅞
3 *per cent. con.*	47⅝	48⅛ 48	*Long Ann.*	13⅞	9-16
4 *per cent.*	59½	¾	*Short.*		

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 29.

SUN OFFICE, Jan. 26. Three o'Clock P. M.

We ſtop the preſs to convey to the public the information, that His Majesty has ſubſcribed Twenty Thousand Pounds to the fund of voluntary ſubſcriptions for the defence of the country. The Bank Directors received the letter this forenoon announcing to them the ſubſcription of his Majeſty.

Mrs Pringle of Cliſton was ſafely delivered of a ſon, in George's Square, on Friday laſt.

Died at London, on the 21ſt inſt. Mrs Kay, wife of Mr Kay, bookſeller in the Strand.

Died at Briſtol, on the 23d current, after a ſevere illneſs, Mr John Corri.

Died at Inverneſs, on the 21ſt. inſtant, Mrs Grant, ſpouſe of Mr James Grant, younger of Bught, Commiſſary Clerk of Inverneſs.

The King on Wedneſday ſigned a proclamation, appointing Wedneſday the 7th of March, to be obſerved, in England, and Thurſday the 8th in Scotland, as a day of public humiliation.

We have had much blowing weather of late.—Laſt night, in particular, the gale was remarkably ſtrong from S. W. and continued till five this morning. Though we have not yet heard of any damage at ſea, we however are under ſtrong apprehenſions of melancholy advices.

On Monday the 8th inſtant, a ferry boat, belonging to Auchnacraig in Mull, was loſt, and thee men drowned.

Wedneſday, a child of three years old, being left alone in a houſe at Norwich, where there was a quantity of faggots for firing lying about the room, the child, in the abſence of her mother, took the wood and ſet fire to it, which caught hold of her cloths, and almoſt burnt her to death. She was carried to the hoſpital without hopes of recovery.

There is an intention of funding part of the money ſubſcribed at Lloyd's for the widows and orphans of the ſeamen, and granting annuities to the objects of the charity. This is a plan of which the Public muſt approve.

The corps of Nigg Volunteers have contributed 21. Sterling, two days pay of officers and privates, *per* Major Roſs, for the relief of the ſufferers in Lord Duncan's fleet.

From ſome experienced farmers in the weſt of England, we hear that they never experienced a more favourable ſeaſon for preparing their wheat ground, and putting in their grain. The corn-markets experienced a gradual fall, and beef and mutton are decreaſed full two pence a-pound.

In conſequence of a letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lord Lieutenants of the maritime counties, an account is to be immediately taken of the number of perſons between the ages of 15 and 60, (not engaged in a military capacity), within 12 miles of the ſea, who are to be obedient to the Sheriff, in caſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* ſhould be raiſed in the event of invaſion or popular commotion; and alſo a liſt of the waggons, carts, and cart horſes, within thoſe limits.

We copy the following generous advertiſement from the Cork Evening Poſt of the 22d inſtant:

"*To the Tenants of the Dunmanway Eſtate.*

"Mr Cox has directed me to apply one fifth of his clear income towards relieving the diſtreſs of his poorer tenants, during the war, and for one half year after its concluſion—of which they are deſired to take notice. "Edward Hayes.

"*Dunmanway, Jan.* 17. 1798.

DONAGHADEE, JAN. 26.

This morning, Lady Ancrum arrived here from Portpatrick, on board the Weſtmoreland packet, and Lord Cavan arrived on board the Downſhire packet.

AYR, January 25.

At our fair, which began on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, the prices of woollen cloth fell conſiderably; of a great number of horſes ſhewn for ſale, few were ſold, and thoſe at very low prices. A gang of female pickpockets from Glaſgow attended the fair, and one gentleman had his pocket picked of a conſiderable ſum in bank notes. Two women were immediately taken up, on ſuſpicion of being in concert with the woman who committed the theft, and who made her eſcape; they were lodged in jail, in ſeparate apartments, and, from examinations which have taken place, hopes are entertained of diſcovering their accomplices.

A melancholy accident happened here on Thurſday night. A fine boy, between five and ſix years old, who had been miſſing from four o'clock, was, about ten at night, found drowned a little below the New Bridge; that blew a hurricane from the weſt, it is probable he had been blown into the river. This morning diſcovered another melancholy event. Thomas Phin, late merchant in Newton, was found drowned in a ſmall ſtream at the head of Wallace Street, which had been much ſwollen by the rain of the preceding night; and the corpſe was found within a tan-yard, through which the ſtream runs, and which is ſurrounded by a high wall, it is conjectured he had thrown himſelf into the water in a fit of deſpair, as he had been for ſome time in a ſtate of great poverty and wretchedneſs.

FIRE.

Laſt week, a corn kiln at Cliſton, near Kirkliſton, belonging to Mr Thomson, was burnt to the ground. A conſiderable quantity of grain was alſo conſumed.

On Thurſday evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the retail hat ſhop of Mr Thomas Elliot, which formed part of a large houſe adjoining the Shakeſpear Tavern, in Dean-ſtreet, Newcaſtle; and, in the courſe of three hours, entirely deſtroyed the whole premiſes, which were occupied, as ſeparate dwellings, by Mr Brown, printer, and Mr Rankin jun. and alſo all the furniture of the former, and nearly all that of the latter. Unfortunately no water could be obtained for near an hour after the engines attended, and the Shakeſpear tavern, Mr Robinſon's houſe on the lower ſide, containing Mr Harker's tinſhop, and the buildings behind in St Nicholas' Church yard, were in the moſt imminent danger; luckily a ſupply was at length procured, and by the ſtrenuous exertions of the firemen, the neighbouring buildings were ſaved from any other injury than what they ſuſtained by the removal of the furniture. The principal ſufferers, beſides Meſſ. Rankin, Brown, and Elliot, are Mr Loſtus, of the Shakeſpear, Mr Robinſon, bruſh maker (whoſe houſes were entirely ſtripped of their furniture) and Mr Harker, tinman, whoſe ſtock was removed and much damaged. Some of the neighbours farther off made a partial removal. The moſt prompt aſſiſtance was given by the Newcaſtle Volunteers, the Eaſt and Weſt Lothian fencible cavalry, Middleſex militia, and the Royal Artillery men, in clearing the ways, and guarding the goods. How this calamity firſt originated is not known. The damage will be about 2000l. nearly all of which is inſured in the Newcaſtle and Royal Exchange Offices.

DANTZIC, Jan. 2.

Notwithſtanding the large exportation of wheat laſt year, we have ſtill a great ſtock on hand, which amounts to 12,000 laſts, one-fourth thereof conſiſts of ſuperior, circa 4000 laſts are of middling, and 5000 laſts of inferior quality. As nothing has been bought for a long time, prices are rather nominal, and noted as follow—beſt high mixt wheat, *f* 540 a *f* 520—middling, *f* 500 a *f* 450—ordinary *f* 430 a *f* 410. We do not ſuppoſe that a riſe in price will take place; on the contrary we rather expect to purchaſe cheaper towards the end of this month, becauſe there are ſtill large proviſions in the country, the tranſport of which being facilitated by the ſledge roads, and when brought to market and combined with our preſent ſtock, it cannot but have a favourable influence; ſo that in all probability a decline will take place, provided that too large orders do not come in, which ſeems not likely; and as the Engliſh markets are in general the barometer for our burghers, the turn which our market takes will chiefly depend upon the Britiſh prices.

The laſt crop of barley is very middling, eſpecially as to weight.

Our ſtock of peaſe does not exceed 600 laſts, price *f* 320 a *f* 260.

London 3 months *f* 26 6-6ths.
Hamburgh 10 weeks 168 gr.

ST CHRISTOPHER's, Dec. 16. 1797.

"I have juſt received a letter from Captain Leitch at Guadaloupe, and I am ſorry to confirm the capture of his ſhip, the Europa, on the 27th of November, five leagues from Antigua, by a privateer of 10 guns and 120 men, who boarded the Europa, after a gallant defence for one hour and forty minutes, and carried her to Guadalonpe. The firſt mate and four ſeamen were killed, the ſecond mate and one ſeaman ſeverely wounded, and Captain Leitch himſelf wounded in three places of his body. I am juſt ſending up a flag of truce to Guadaloupe, to get Captain Leitch and his crew exchanged."

Extract of a letter from a ſerjeant belonging to the Royal Garriſon Battalion, Gibraltar, to his friend in Glaſgow, dated Nov. 19. 1797.

"I have no particular news to tell you, excepting that prizes are brought almoſt every other day, and engagements in the bay are very often. Yeſterday, nine Spaniſh gun-boats engaged a frigate of ours, under our own batteries, for nearly an hour; the boats were at laſt obliged to ſheer off. We had one man killed on ſhore, being the firſt killed on the rock this war, and one killed and ſix wounded on board of the veſſel.—

There is a good garriſon here at preſent, viz. 18th, 37th, 42d, 70th, 90th, 100th, Royal Garriſon Battalion, Royal Artillery, and two companies of artificers. We have plenty of proviſions and ſtores; but freſh proviſions & vegetables are ſcarce; all the freſh beef we get is from Barbary; a duck ſells for 4s. and 4s 6d. a hen for 2s. and 2s. 6d.—potatoes 1s. per lb. garden ſtuff in proportion. Soldiers live very well on their rations, each man being allowed gratis 7lbs. of bread, 3½lbs. of beef and pork, 10 oz. of butter, 5 pints of oatmeal and 3 pints of peaſe, weekly."

Shipping.

ARCHANGEL TRADE.

Total of goods exported from Archangel in the year 1797:

Wheat	Chetverts 14653	Muſk	lb. 415
Lintſeed	36363	Caſtoreum	11
Oats	216	Mats	Pieces 574945
Tar	Barrels 45863	Ditto Baſt	2000
Pitch	7382	Deals and Battens	147347
Iron	Poods 180401	Handſpikes	2530
Tallow	90643	Timber	2279
Wax	306	Maſts	5
Pot-aſhes	3976	Sail Cloth, Ravenduck, and Sheetings	1030
Hemp	32498	Laths	750
Ditto Codille	73	Wolf Skins	18
Flax	14003	Seal Skins	926
Ditto Codille	82	Bear Skins	269
Train Oil	40097	Hare Skins	2500
Cordage	47217	White Fox Skins	1157
Candles	11780	Red Fox Skins	610
Soap	131	Sea Horſe Skins	250
Feathers	150	Ermine	320
Whale Fins	100	Swan Skins	150
Iron Hoops	210	Squirrel Skins	22580
Tobacco Leaves	132	Squirrel Tails	71160
Horſe Manes	2155	Horſe Tails	48177
Butter	6335	Craſh	Arſhines 40043
Briſtles	2407	Diaper	109446
Juff Hides	7549		
Rhubarb	20		

In 104 ſhips—to the following places:

London 23—Amſterdam 13—Hamburgh 12—Montroſe 1—Bremen 10—Hull 9—Leith 3—Liſbon 9—Barcelona 4—Liverpool 3—Dundee 2—Portſmouth 3—Briſtol 3—Aberdeen 1—Greenock 1—Cronſtadt 1—Dublin 1—Muſſelburgh 1—Oporto 1—Leghorn 1—Creetown 1—Embden 1.

Yeſterday morning a ſloop of war came up to Leith Roads.—We have not as yet learnt her name.

—SHETLAND SHIPPING.—

Jan. 1. George and Mary, Trotter, of Liverpool, from Wiſmar to Liverpool, with grain, in Bruſſay Sound.

4. Ann, Baillie, of and from Liverpool, with ſalt for the fiſheries, in Scalloway Voe.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

			Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.
Thurſday,	Jan.	30.	0 4	0 36
Wedneſday,	——	31.	1 8	1 39
Thurſday,	Febi	1.	1 11	1 40

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY
FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.
Eſtabliſhed 1792.
No. 429, Strand—London.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Ladbroke, Eſq. Chairman.
William Moreland, Eſq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.
Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq.
Charles Blicke, Eſq.
John Clements, Eſq.
Simeon Droz, Eſq.
Thomas Philip Hampſon, Eſq.
Benjamin Kingſton, Eſq.
W. Luſhington, Eſq. M. P. and Alderman.
J. C. Lettſom, M.D.
John Prinſep, Eſq.
Ilam Sage, Eſq.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.
Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq.
Robert Ladbroke, Eſq.
W. Luſhington, Eſq. M. P. and Alderman.
James Sibbald, Eſq.

AUDITORS.

John Hoſier, Eſq.
Mr R. Skelton, Secretary and Actuary.
William Sleigh, Eſq. Solicitor.

AMONG the many Inſtitutions deſigned to benefit mankind, thoſe to provide for Old Age, the Widow, and Fatherleſs, have been thought moſt worthy attention; but, from the formation or conduct of ſeveral, they have frequently failed to produce the beneficial conſequences intended, and have occaſioned indigence and diſappointment.

This Society, conſidering the good ariſing from a well-digeſted Plan, ſuited to every condition of perſons, have eſtabliſhed a capital ſufficient to anſwer all demands, and offer terms which, they truſt, will be conſidered properly advantageous to the Public, giving to the Society only ſuch reaſonable profits as are conſiſtent with the ſtability of the Inſtitution—the exiſtence of which would be not only endangered by engaging in riſks at inadequate rates, but inevitably produce its diſſolution, and carry with it the dreadful effects its eſtabliſhment is intended to guard againſt.

A perſon may, for a ſmall annual premium, ſecure to his Widow, Sons, Daughters, or Dependants, a ſum ſufficient to keep them from the diſtreſs and poverty which his death might otherwiſe occaſion, either by the inſurance of a groſs ſum or an eventual annuity, or by any other mode more conſonant to the wiſhes of the party.

The payment of a debt at the death of a debtor may be ſecured by a like premium.—Fines for the renewal of leaſes may be provided, by inſuring the amount thereof on the life or lives of the perſon or perſons at whoſe death ſuch fines are payable.—One whoſe income depends on the life of another may have ſuch income ſecured to him during his own life, after the other's deceaſe.——And thoſe who purchaſe employments or annuities depending on the lives of themſelves or others, may ſecure the purchaſe money paid for the ſame, or equivalent annuities.

It has been much lamented, that perſons wiſhing to make proviſion for themſelves, their families, or others, by the purchaſe of annuities, ſhould be diſcouraged therefrom by inſufficient ſecurity, irregular payments, and the heavy expences incurred in effecting the buſineſs, which objections generally apply to moſt tranſactions of this nature.

This Society have therefore determined to grant annuities on the life or lives of one or more perſon or perſons, to commence immediately—Or on the lives of parties from birth or any age, to commence at any remote period, to continue for the remainder of life, or for any certain number of years——Or, in conſideration of a principal ſum paid down, or of an annual payment, optional to the party applying, to pay, at any given period of the life named, ſuch a ſum as may be agreed upon, either upon attaining the age of 21 years, or more or leſs than that age.

And they purpoſe carrying on their plan upon ſo fair and equitable a ſcale as they are confident cannot fail to ſecure general approbation.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Society have appointed ROBERT ALLAN, Banker, Edinburgh—and JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Merchant in Glaſgow, their Agents, to whom application may be made, either for Inſurances or Annuities, and by whom the Annuities will be paid, and printed propoſals given out, ſo that perſons not reſident in London will have the ſatisfaction to tranſact their own buſineſs, without expence or trouble.

The Managers of the Weſtminſter Inſurances of Lives, as a further encouragement to the Public, have reduced their rates to very moderate terms.

The following are a few of the many caſes to which it applies:

1. A perſon at the age of 20, by an annual payment of 22l. 17s. 6d. during the continuance of his life, may ſecure, at his death, 1000l. to his widow or children, to his creditor, or to whomſoever he may chuſe to aſſign the policy.

2. A perſon, A, aged 20, has a relation, B, dependent on him, aged 50, who might be left deſtitute in caſe of his predeceaſe. A may ſecure, for an annual payment of 17l. 11s. 8d. during the joint lives of A and B, or give to any perſon to whom he may aſſign the policy, 1000l. in the event of A's predeceaſing B.

3. A perſon wiſhes to aſſure 1000l. to himſelf, or his aſſigns, upon the death of *either* A or B, each aged 20. He may do ſo, upon paying an annual ſum of 38l. 15s. 10d. during the joint lives of A and B—*i. e.* while A and B ſhall *both* continue in life.

4. A life not exceeding the age of 30 years may be inſured for 100l. to be paid in caſe of death within one year, for 1 14 11
Within ſeven years, by paying annually 1 16 8
When the death ſhall happen, by paying annually, 2 16 0

5. A man not exceeding 30 years of age, by paying an annual ſum of 2l. 8s. 4d. may ſecure to his wife, not leſs than the age of 20 years, the ſum of 100l. ſhould ſhe ſurvive him.

6. The lives of two perſons, whoſe ages each do not exceed 35 years, being inſured, the party inſuring paying annually 5l. 3s. 11d. will be entitled to 100l. on the death of either of them.

MURRAYFIELD PARKS,
TO BE LET FOR PASTURE.

To be LET, by public roup, at Colt Bridge, on Friday the 2d February 1798, at twelve o'clock noon,

EIGHT INCLOSURES upon the Eſtate of Murrayfield, to be let for one year, and entered to immediately. They are all divided with high ſtone dykes, and well watered, and being within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, are well worth the attention of graziers, &c.

Further information will be given by applying to John Lindſay, Colt Bridge, who will alſo give directions for ſhowing the parks, if neceſſary.

VILLA IN WIGTONSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, GARDENS, and OFFICES of BALKAIL, with about Thirty-two Acres of Ground.

This is one of the neateſt and moſt pleaſant places in the county of Wigton. It lies hard by the village of Glenluce which is a poſt town, and upon the Great Road from London to Ireland by Port Patrick,—is within half a mile of the ſea, to which it has a fine opening, and as the ſurrounding country abounds with game, and the Houſe and Offices being in complete repair, it would make a very deſirable Hunting Seat.—There is ſome quantity of fine old Wood upon the property.—

Alſo, a SUBSET of a LARGE FARM, which has 64 years to run of the principal leaſe.—A part of this Farm is out of leaſe at Whitſunday 1798, when an advance of rent will be got, and the remainder is under leaſe for two years, at 120l. per ann. when there is no doubt that it will riſe conſiderably.—Upon this Farm there is an Extenſive Young Plantation, which will be very valuable in a few years, and which the tenant has the liberty of cutting. A Subleaſe of theſe Farms will either be ſold along with the Villa, or ſeparately, as purchaſers incline.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and a plan of the property, lie in the hands of Robert Cathcart, W. S. who is empowered to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

ARGYLESHIRE.

THE Valuable ESTATE OF CRAIGNISH, forming a beautiful Peninſula, near the mouth of the Crinan Canal,
IS TO BE SOLD,
Together or in Lots, by Private Bargain or Public Roup, as ſhall be afterwards particularly advertiſed.

There are a commodious Manſion-Houſe, conſiſting of an old Caſtle and modern addition, an elegant Court of Offices, and Garden ſtocked with fruit trees, &c. In ſituation, ſoil, and otherwiſe, this property is diſtinguiſhed by very ſuperior advantages.

The title-deeds, plan, and rental, will be ſeen by applying to Alexander Keay, accountant, George Street; or James Campbell, W. S. St Andrew's Square.

TOBACCO AND COFFEE.

To be Sold by Public Roup, on Friday the 9th February, at Mrs Blackhall's, Aſſembly Rooms, Leith,

FORTY-THREE Hogſheads TOBACCO in bond.
Ten Barrels COFFEE.

The above Goods are newly imported, and well worth the attention of dealers.

Samples to be ſeen at the Warehouſe of Robert Brunton, merchant, Leith.

STAVES.

To be Sold by Public Roup, on Thurſday the 8th February, in the Timber Bulk, Leith,

FORTY-FOUR Thouſand BARREL STAVES, of the beſt Quality.
Five Hundred PIPE Ditto.

HOUSE IN BUCCLEUCH PLACE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday 31ſt January 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE of four flats and garrets, being the weſtmoſt in Buccleuch Place, poſſeſſed by Patrick Murray Threipland, Eſq. commanding a beautiful ſouth proſpect of the country, and conſiſting of a very elegant dining-room and drawing-room, eight good bed-rooms, beſides cloſets, large kitchen, ſervants apartments, cellars, back garden, pumpwell, &c. &c. The town's ſoft water pipes will very ſoon be brought that length.

Alſo, Coach-houſe and Stable of three ſtalls, to be ſold together with or ſeparately from the houſe.

The payment of the price will be made convenient for the purchaſer, and a conſiderable part of it may remain in his hands.

David Thomſon, W. S. No. 24 South Frederick Street, will inform as to other particulars, and give an order for ſhowing the houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 2d day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

ALL and WHOLE that DWELLING HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtory or flat above the ſhops of the weſter land, in the eaſter diviſion of the fourtenements of land called JACK's LAND: lying in the Canongate of Edinburgh, oppoſite to St John's Street, conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, and light cloſet, with garret and cellar.

The premiſes are inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, and the premium paid up. There is a yearly ſum of 30s. 9d. received from the Office, which will be ſold along with the houſe or not, as purchaſers incline.

Immediate acceſs may be had to the premiſes.

The title deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Moir, at No. 6, South Hanover Street, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

To be Sold by auction, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 2d day of February 1798, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE HOUSE which belonged to, and was lately poſſeſſed by Miſs Dickſons of Carberry, and is now poſſeſſed by Mrs Beith, being the ground ſtorey and firſt floor of No. 10. ſouth ſide of Roſe-Street, oppoſite the Phyſicians Hall, containing ſix rooms, cloſets, kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies, with the back ground thereto belonging.

From the ſmall number of windows in the houſe, the aſſeſſment impoſed by the act of this ſeſſion of Parliament will fall very light.

The title deeds and articles of ſale are in the hands of Andrew M'Whinnie, writer, No. 37, North Hanover Street, who has powers to ſell by private bargain before the day of roup.

If the houſe ſhall not be ſold on or before that day, it will thereafter be let for three years.

The houſe may be ſeen every lawful day from 12 to 2 o'clock afternoon.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE LET.

There is to be Let in Tack, by public roup, within the houſe of John Craig, vintner in Dunſe, on Wedneſday the 14th day of February next, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE FARM of LADYKIRK, part of the Eſtate of Langton, lying in the parish of Longton, and ſhire of Berwick.

This farm conſiſts of more than 300 acres, all arable, well incloſed and ſubdivided, and the ſoil is of an excellent quality.

The leaſe will be for 19 years, and the entry of the tenant at Whitſunday next, 1798.

The articles of roup are in the hands of Mr Edmondſtone of Lauder, and Mr Campbell, St James's Square, to either of whom enquiries may be addreſſed, and offers for a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday the 17th of March 1798, in David Kyle's, Melroſe, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of CASTLEHOLE, in the parish of Melroſe, and ſhire of Roxburgh, conſiſting of 123 Engliſh acres, all arable, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Tweed.

The high road between the market towns of Melroſe and Selkirk paſſes through the lands, about three miles diſtant from each, and renders it an eligible ſituation for a Villa.

A great part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands.

For particulars apply to Mr Walter Turnbull teacher in Melroſe, who will ſhow the lands, the progreſs of writs, and the articles of ſale—to whom alſo offers in writing may be given in, as he is empowered to conclude a private bargain before the day of ſale.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

To be SOLD by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 31ſt January 1798, at one o'clock P. M.

THE WHOLE OUTSTANDING DEBTS owing to the ſequeſtrated eſtate of Peter Forreſter merchant in Edinburgh, and the Companies in Edinburgh and Leith in which he was concerned; together with a liferent right to a houſe in Foulis's Cloſe, Edinburgh, preſently ſet at 10l. yearly. The debts which (including a large debt due by P. and A. Forreſter, and Co. St Petersburgh) amount to about 12,000l. will be expoſed in four ſeparate lots, at very low upſet prices.

Liſts of the debts may be ſeen, and farther particulars learned by applying to Robert Allan, accomptant, No 3. North St David's Street, Edinburgh.

To the CREDITORS of
AITCHISONS & BROWN, and of AITCHISON, BROWN, and CO. Diſtillers at St Clement's Wells.

THE Adjourned General Meeting of theſe Creditors will be held in Hunter's Tavern, on Thurſday the 1ſt of February, at two o'clock afternoon.

The further conſideration of the plan ſubmitted to laſt General Meeting, of adjuſting the claims of the truſtee for the creditors of Meſſ. Bertram, Gairdner, and Co. and of Meſſ. Baillie, Pocock, and Co. on this eſtate, will then be reſumed and finally determined upon.

To the CREDITORS of
HUGH LORD SEMPILL.

CHARLES SELKRIG, truſtee for the creditors of Lord Sempill, hereby intimates, that he has made up a ſtate of his Lordſhip's affairs, and an interim ſcheme of diviſion among the creditors, which will lie in his hands for the inſpection of thoſe concerned, till Thurſday the 1ſt day of March next, when the creditors will pleaſe apply to Mr Robert Stewart, writer, Old Bank Cloſe, for payment of their dividends.

Edinburgh, Jan. 20. 1798.

ESTATE OF
NORTHBAR OR SEMPILL-HOUSE,
IN RENFREWSHIRE.

To be Sold, in one, two, or ſuch number of lots as purchaſers may incline,

THE ESTATE of NORTHBAR or SEMPILL-HOUSE, lying within the pariſhes of Inchinnan and Erſkine, and ſhire of Renfrew.

It conſiſts of between 300 and 400 acres of arable land, and is agreeably and conveniently ſituated on the ſouth banks of the Clyde, about ten miles from Glaſgow, and between three and four miles from Paiſley, with turnpike roads and water carriage to both.

The day and place of ſale, and further particulars will be ſpecified in a future advertiſement. In the meantime application may be made to Charles Selkrig, accountant, or Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

SIXTY v. SIX CLERKS in Chancery.

Monday the Lord CHANCELLOR sat to hear the arguments of the Counsel in this long-pending cause. The original action had been brought by the sixty against one of the six clerks in Chancery, for an account of all fees received from a certain period, for the purpose of accounting for a portion, which the plaintiffs claim as their right.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, for the plaintiffs, entered into a very elaborate detail of the first construction of the offices in question, in which he contended, from the history of the kingdom as far back as 1596, that a portion of those fees were demandable by the sixty from the six clerks.

Mess. MANSFIELD and STRATFORD, for the defendants, contended, from instances produced, and the various orders of Court down to Lord Chancellor Hardwick, that the six clerks were the persons who had the original appointment, and who were permitted at first to employ eight each as their deputies, which was afterwards extended to ten, who were the present sixty; of course no such liability on the part of the six clerks as that contended for could possibly exist.

In the course of the arguments in this case, much historical as well as legal knowledge was displayed by the learned counsel on both sides.

His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at the candid manner in which the cause had been treated, but till a future day deferred delivering his opinion.

This cause occupied the attention of the Court the whole day.

COURT OF KING'S BINCH.

DECEMBER 8.

WILLIAMS v. FAULDER.

The plantiff described himself to be an Author by profession; that he had published many much admired works, but in consequence of a publication of the defendant, who was a Bookseller in Bond street, his character had been greatly injured; and therefore, this action was brought to recover a compensation in damages.

Mr ERSKINE made some general observations on the nature of libels, and on the value of character and reputation. He complained of the defendant's publication for stating, among other things, that Anthony Pasquin (which it seems means the plantiff Williams, as he has published several works under that name) was lost to every sense of decency and shame; and that his acquaintance was infamy, and his touch poison.

The publication being proved, Mr GARROW, for the defendant, produced a number of books, which he proved were written by the plaintiff; after which he proceeded to shew that they were so immoral and infamous, that their author had no right to come into a court of justice for damages. The plaintiff had libelled every body, from the Royal Family, down almost to the meanest of their subjects; and, unless he reformed his manners a little, it would be absolutely necessary to bring him to a severe punishment.

Lord Kenyon interposed before the learned Council had finished his address, and thought the cause ought to stop there. He told the jury they were to say, whether a man so exhibited to them, as the plantiff had been, had a right to call for damages in a court of justice? What right had such a fellow to find fault with that publication, when all the libel attached on him as Anthony Pasquin—a name he had put to writings of the most infamous nature. His Lordship hoped that such a wretch might not go unbridled in society.—Verdict for Defendant.

BOW-STREET.

Lately, Isaac Warren, a private in the 47th regiment of foot, now in the West Indies, was examined before R. Ford, Esq. on suspicion of having committed a murder between three and four years ago, near Bromley, in Middlesex. By the prisoner's own confession (which is all the evidence at present) it appears that in July 1794, he and three others met in the evening at a public house in Whitechapel, where they agreed to go out robbing, and proceeded down the Essex road, from whence they crossed to Bromley, in Middlesex, and in passing through a corn field met a gentleman, whom they stopped and robbed, and afterwards murdered, the prisoner holding him while one of his companions cut his throat. They then returned to town, stopped again at the public house in Whitechapel, where they had some liquor, and then came on to another public house in Holborn, where they divided the money and bank notes taken from the gentleman, which amounted to upwards of 600l. the prisoner receiving 150l. as his share. On his cross-examination he varied considerably in the circumstances, particularly that they stopped at a public house at Stratford, and changed a 50l. note, though he at first declared that they never stopped till they came to Whitechapel. Since the prisoner has been in custody, enquiry has been made, and it does appear that a gentleman was found murdered in the month of July 1794, near the spot described by the prisoner, but when discovered was in a state of putridity; who he was has not yet transpired. The prisoner was sent home from the West Indies by General Cuyler, Colonel of the 47th, in consequence of his confessing the murder to some of his comrades. The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be commited for further examination.

FALSE CHARACTERS.

Thomas Smith was charged with giving himself, and procuring to be given him by another, a false character, to obtain the situation of valet, in the family of General Spry, under a pretence of having recently served a gentleman of the name of Smith at Reading, to whom he requested the General would refer for his character; that Mr Smith, when he came to town, usually went to the house of Mess. Child and Askill, wine-merchants in Grace-church-street, with whom he dealt; and that he, the prisoner, would go there to enquire when Mr Smith was expected in town, which he pretended to do; and, returning in a few hours said that Mr Smith was in town, and would meet General Spry the next day at the Canon Coffeehouse, at which place an interview accordingly took place, and the supposed Mr Smith, who represented himself as a man of fortune; and that he lived in the neighbourhood of Reading, gave the prisoner a most excellent character, on which the General took him into his service; but some cause of suspicion arising, General Spry made enquiries both at the Cannon Coffee-House, and at Messrs. Child and Askgill's, Gracechurch street, and was informed they knew no such person as Mr Smith of Reading. On mentioning this to the prisoner, he said there must have been some mistake, and attempted to give a particular account of Mr Smith of Reading; but unfortunately describing that place to be 70 miles distant from town, left no doubt of his being an impostor, and he was of course discharged. Mess. Child and Askill attended yesterday, and declared they did not either know the prisoner or the Mr Smith of Reading. The prisoner not being able to make a satisfactory defence, was convicted, on the late act of Parliament, in the penalty of 20l. which being unable to pay, he was committed to the House of Correction for three months there to be kept at hard labour.

SURREY SESSIONS, *January* 11.

Ingram and Rawlinson, the Greenwich coach-men, being called to the bar to answer an indictment for an assault and obstruction of the Princess of Wales, and stopping her carriage, and seriously hurting one of her servants, found by the Grand Jury last sessions; it was made known to the Court, that the prisoners having since the bill was found, applied to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness, in his clemency, considering the families of the delinquents, and trusting to their promises of future good behaviour, had been induced to pardon them; and therefore no prosecutor or witnesses appeared against them.

Lord Grantly, the chairman, Lord William Russel, Sir Thomas Turton, and several other Magistrates, considering the attrocious conduct of the prisoners, and that the matter must have been misrepresented to his Highness to induce him to pardon the delinquents, directed an application to be made to the Attorney-General, to prosecute on the part of the Crown, and ordered the prisoners to be brought up again to-morrow.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

——— When he is dead,
Take him and cut him out in little STARS.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

LORD PETERBOROUGH.

This intrepid Nobleman was a man of great disinterestedness, and in all his various commands rather spent than gained money. Lord Grenville used to say, that after this Nobleman had on some occasion received the thanks of the House of Lords, he followed his coach with his own, and saw him stop at a poulterer's shop to buy a fowl, to carry home with him to have dressed for his dinner. He immediately caused his carriage to come up to Lord Peterborough's, and with his usual good humour invited him to dinner.

The late learned and virtuous Lord Stanhope told the compiler, that Lord Peterborough caused one of the messengers of his father, the Secretary of State to George I. to be way-laid, in order to assassinate him, on his bringing some dispatches of which his party did not approve. Such a sacrifice of character, such an instance of cowardice and of cruelty can the violence of party produce, even in the mind of a hero, for to that great appellation was Lord Peterborough well entitled, from his intrepidity, his contempt of vulgar prejudices, and his inattention to his own interest.

GENERAL STANHOPE, AFTERWARDS EARL STANHOPE.

Was, *tam Marti quam Mercurio*, a good scholar, an able statesman, and an excellent general. One of his titles, indeed, he took from the conquest of Port Mahon. Amongst the Scotch lords that were condemned in the year 1715, was one whom General Stanhope had remembered as a school-boy with him at Eton. He requested of the Privy Council the life of his old acquaintance. It was denied to him. He then threatened to give up the seals of his office if it was not granted to him. This manace, as he was a man of talents, had its effect, and he saved the life of the Nobleman.

Will Whiston asked him one day, if he had never done any thing of which he had occasion to be ashamed since he had been a Minister? He walked off and gave him no answer. Wiston suspected, that as he had always known him to be a man of consummate integrity, he did not chuse to tell him a lie, by giving the negative to his question.

EARL STANHOPE, SON OF GENERAL STANHOPE.

This Nobleman lived a great while at Geneva for the education of his son, the present bearer of his title, whom he brought up in that city, in strong habits of equality and of competition. During Mr Wilke's troubles, in which the boasted privileges of an Englishman were violated, by the most foolish, ignorant, and vindictive Ministry with which this country was ever cursed, he set out post from Geneva to London, to give his vote and to make a speech against the measures that were then pursuing against that intrepid champion of his country's rights, and retired immediately to Geneva, after having thus nobly done his duty as a Peer of the realm. His person was so little known to the doorkeepers of the House of Peers (and his figure was not of the most dignified kind), that one of them rudely refused him admittance, and told him he had no business there, and had much better go home to his wife and children in the city. He told me true indeed, said Lord Stanhope, I had no business there; for no good could I do by coming there, nor had what I said the least effect upon a prejudiced majority of my brethren.

* The education of young noblemen at our public schools is an excellent and a wise measure. They are there treated with no distinction. The rod is equally applied to their idleness as to that of other boys, and the scorn and contempt of their companions equally follow their vices and follies with those of their schoolfellows and companions. At College, indeed, flatterers in the guise of clergymen get about them, and, for their own interest, endeavour to note that distinction, which, in an age for discipline and improvement, should only be allowed to industry, to talent, and to merit. Very few of the Fellows of Colleges have the spirit and integrity to accost them in the words of the present manly and acute Bishop of Llandaff, when he was tutor of Trinity College, who, one day seeing a young Duke, then of that College, whiling away that time in idleness in the quadrangle, which he should have spent in his chamber, told him, "My Lord Duke, I suppose you now think you "do our College great honour in belonging to it; but, I assure "your Grace, you will do us great discredit, if you do not "learn to spend your time in a better and more improving "manner than that in which you are now spending it."

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Nothing shews the modesty of this great man in a higher point of view than what he said on hearing of the death of Mr Cotes, the celebrated mathematician of Cambridge. I am much affected indeed by his death, said he, for had he lived, we should have known something of mathematics.

The learned Bishop Horsley has long promised the world a life of Sir Isaac to be appended to his edition of his works, and we hope he will remember the advice given him by his friend Dr Johnson, to write it in English first, and afterwards to translate it, or to get it translated into Latin.

The present Earl of Kingston, who is about to be tried by his Peers in Ireland, in consequence of the late recontre, which proved fatal to Colonel Fitzgerald, possesses an estate in that kingdom to the amount of 18,000l. per annum. He was united to his present Countess, a distant relation, at so early a period of his life, in order to unite the family fortunes, that he was taken from his school to the altar, and married when the joint ages of him and his bride, did not ammount to 26! The ceremony being over, his Lordship's grandfather, who was the secret promoter of the match, wished his grandson to return to school; but the young bridegroom, delighted with his early taste of connubial bless, begged to be excused, and has continued in an uninterupted enjoyment of it, till the domestic fatality which has lately destroyed it.

In the Irish House of Commons on Thursday se'ennight, the Hon. DAV. LATOUCHE rose to mention his intention of bringing forward a measure which he had long considered as not only highly essential, but of the first importance to the welfare of this country—it was a tax on Absentees—a measure at all times most materially concerned with the prosperity and the tranquility of this country, but more especially at the present crisis. To the non-residence of those men, who were the object of this measure, was principally, if not entirely, owing the outrages, insurrections, and shocking barbarities, which had so long annoyed and disgraced this country. He sincerely wished to see this measure brought forward by some member of more consequence and consideration in that House and in the country than himself, and he should be proud to give it his support; but if no other member did bring forward the measure, he should himself do so at no very distant day, and he mentioned it thus early, that Gentlemen might turn it in their minds.

Mr Huth, Professor of the Mathematics at Berlin, has invented an acoustic instrument, capable of collecting sounds from a very great distance, and has added some considerable improvements to the circular speaking trumpet, by which its powers will be highly magnified and extended. The ear therefore will, it is probable, be shortly called in to assist the eye in the determination of transactions at a distance.

The following passage is extracted from the late proclamation of the Commissioner of the French Directory at Calais, which would no doubt better suit the history of the inquisition of Spain, than that of a people who eminently pretend to be *free*.—"Be sure, Citizens, that Government knows every thing, and sees every thing. Private circles, inns, taverns, ordinaries, nothing escapes its vigilance and penetration. Men may augur safety from its silence, without being aware that this silence may be grounded on the conviction, that, trusting to their pretended safety, the guilty will push forward in the career of crimes, until at last they surrender themselves into the hands of justice. Ye, too, will render yourselves criminals, who suffer an unconstitutional language to be held in your houses, without denouncing it. Informed of this incivism, the Directory will cause those to be brought to punishment, who do not denounce their neighbours."

Monday Nov. 20. was observed as the anniversary of the Gun-powder Plot; at Kendal, bonfires were made in different parts of the town, and muskets, pistols, &c. were fired in abundance in all quarters and directions;—amidst this confusion and din, a young man of the name of EMPSON, fired a fowling-piece, the charge or wadding of which struck a young woman, called ELEANOR BOUSFIELD, about the distance of two yards, and mangled her skull in a manner too shocking to relate. She expired in less than half an hour! An inquest was taken on the body before ROBERT HARRISON, Esq. coroner, and the jury found a verdict of manslaughter. EMPSON was immediately taken up, and committed to Appleby jail, to take his trial at the next assizes. Several other people were wounded by the same piece, but it is hoped, not dangerously. The charge, or wadding, which caused the instant death of an innocent young woman, was wet paper, closely rammed, and sufficient, it is supposed, to have pierced a three-quarter-inch deal board.

At Reading county quarter-sessions, RICHARD RATHBONE was tried for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape on ELIZABETH SPERROW, and acquitted after a trial of near nine hours. The prosecutrix and three witnesses swore positively to the identity of the prisoner's person, attended with strong corroborating circumstances; the prisoner set up an alibi, which was clearly and strongly supported by eight disinterested witnesses, proving that he was at Windsor at the time of the assault; and the jury, on this very extraordinary and doubtful case, inclining to the merciful side, brought in a verdict—*Not Guilty*.

CARLSRUHE, JANUARY 7.

It seems to be believed at the Congress of Rastadt, that the deliberations at Ratisbon relative to the full powers, will end in an application to the Emperor.—The Electorates of Cologne, Treves, and the greater part of the Ecclesiastical States, vote for this measure, but many others wish the reference to be made to Prussia, and some to Russia.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the RETURNS made in the Week ending the 17th of January 1798, is

Sixty-seven Shillings and Six Pence Three Farthings, Per Hundred Weight.

Exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

CUT WOOD FOR SALE.

There is to be SOLD every Tuesday during the season, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the Woods of NEWBYTH,

A Quantity of Excellent Great and Small TIMBER, consisting of some fine FIR, BEECH, ELM, ASH, PLANE, &c.

The Wood is already cut down, remarkably good in quality, and fit for town and country uses. It will be sold in a great variety of lots, so as to accommodate purchasers. The first day's sale is on Tuesday the 6th February, and there will be a sale every Tuesday following, till all the trees cut down are disposed of.—Thomas Aitcheson, grieve at Newbyth, will shew the wood, and inform as to particulars.

Lands.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

GARVOCK.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Tweedale, vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 23d day of February 1798, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of GARVOCK, in the parish of Garvock, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the deceased David Scott, Esq. of Nether Benholm, containing upwards of 2250 acres Scotch measure, and at present remarkably low rented, being only 503l. 9s. 11d. Sterling yearly, after deducting minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary.

Garvock is about eight miles from Montrose, lying betwixt the valuable districts called the Howe of the Mearns and the Coast-side. The new cross roads to be immediately made thro' the property, opening an improved communication betwixt the coast and inland parts of the country, will greatly add to its value. The soil has amply repaid for any improvements made upon it. There are lime quarries in the neighbourhood. The tenants are thriving, and part of the estate now in regular train of melioration. The wastes may be profitably employed in planting. The valued rent, being nearly 1300l. Scots, affords three freehold qualifications.

If not sold *in cumulo*, it is proposed (either on the above or an after day) to sell it in the following Lots:

	Arable.	Pasture.	Rent.
LOT I.	A. R. F.	A. R. F.	L. s. D.
Mill of Garvock,	34 0 21	35 3 19	49 2 0
Upper Tulloch,	172 3 36	264 1 28	54 7 6
Nether Tulloch,	65 2 19	134 0 24	30 0 0
	272 2 36	434 1 31	133 9 6
LOT II.			
Ravensha,	144 2 23	165 0 37	48 0 0
Redford,	171 2 26	138 0 37	143 19 4
	316 1 9	303 1 34	191 19 4
LOT III.			
Bridieston,	232 2 3	435 2 37	128 0 0
Craig,	112 2 18	151 3 32	59 4 0
	345 0 21	587 2 29	187 4 0

The above measurements are taken from plans of the different farms, of an old date, since which many considerable portions of land, denominated pasture, are now brought under plough culture, and some hundred acres more may yet be improven in like manner.

Mill of Garvock has a valuable thirlage upon the lands of neighbouring proprietors.

The above second and third lots (if sold in lots) are to continue astricted, only during currency of the present lease upon the Mill, and thereafter the thirlage affecting them to be discharged. Great part of lot III. is open at Whitsunday first, the tacks upon the other parts vary in their currency, but none of them are of long duration.

Beside the above rents, the Mill of Garvock pays 20 bolls and a fraction of meal, and Ravansha 10 bolls and a fraction of bear. These presently go for paying the victual stipend for the whole estate, which, with the money stipend, and schoolmasters's salary, will be properly allocated upon the different lots, in the articles of sale.

Those desiring further information, or to see plans of the different farms, &c. may apply to Alexander Burnett, Esq. Strachan, Sheriff Depute of Kincardinshire, or Patrick Esq. of Bridgeton, by Montrose, two of the trustees named the deceased Mr Scott.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE WHOLE ESTATE of BRACO, that belong the late General David Græme of Braco, lying the parish of Muthill and sheriffdom of Perth.

In the 1794, the rental, after deduction of all publics (cess excepted) amounted to L. 756: 19: 0: 11-12ths Sterling, since which time very considerable beneficial improvements have been made, and in the view of a sale, no leases have been granted of any part of the grounds, so that a purchaser may enter to the whole immediately, and lay down such plans for further improvements as he judges proper.

There are large plantations on parts of the lands, besides some natural woods, both contributing to the appearance of the place as well as the shelter of the grounds, and of considerable value.

The house of Braco, which is situated in the centre of the estate, is large and commodious, with suitable and convenient offices.

Any person wishing to be informed of further particulars, or to purchase by private bargain, may apply to James Chalmer, Abingdon Street, Westminster, London; James Paton, Sheriff Clerk of Perth; or Hugh Corrie and James Gilchrist, writers to the signet, Edinburgh.

Robert Hally, overseer at Braco, will shew the house and grounds.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 7th February next, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE Estate of KINNAIRD, beautifully situated on the south side of the Tay, six miles above Dunkeld.

This estate, whether it is to be considered with a view to the pleasures and amusements of the country, or with a view to improvement, will be found superior to most Highland estates of the same extent. There are two houses on the property, fit for the accommodation of genteel families, and which have been long in great request for summer residence. Their situation is romantic, and the rocks and rising ground by which they are sheltered are beautifully wooded.—In the river, on the banks of which they are situated, there is excellent salmon and trout fishing, either with the rod or net, and the estate abounds with game of every kind.

The whole of the estate is under lease, but the leases of the principal farms expire in five years; and besides a garden and orchard, there are upwards of one hundred acres under wood at the proprietor's possession.

Further particulars will be learned by applying to Dodor M'Lean, writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 20th of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SMITHYHILL, lying in the parish of Strickathro', and county of Forfar, within three miles of the town of Brechin, bounded on the south by the water of Cruick, and on the north by the West Water.

These lands consist of about 102 acres arable, of an excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation, about eight acres of good pasture on the banks of the above waters, and there will be sold along with them, about 20 acres of improveable moor of the adjoining lands of Muirtown.

The rent of the arable land and pasture, exclusive of the moor is only 168l. but as the present tenant lately paid a considerable premium for an assignment to the lease, he sits at a rent of about 220l. and a still farther addition may be depended on at the expiry of the lease, which expires in 1809.

The teinds are valued and nearly exhausted, and include these the public burdens do not exceed 7l. sterling. The lands are to be held feu of Mr Turnbull of Muirtown, for a trifling feu-duty.

A considerable part of the price may remain for some time on the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Turnbull, at Muirtown, by Brechin, who will shew the lands, or Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, or John Menzies, writer to the signet.

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